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POLITICS AND FINANCES.

Speech of Senator Sherman at Ravenna, Ohio.

The Question of Taxing Government Securities.

Democrats Running a Tight Ship with the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Marshall's decision that the State cannot tax the interest on the Government of the United States is a landmark in the history of the nation.

When we were at war and compelled to borrow large sums of money, we stipulated three things: First, that we should not pay the principal sum at a fixed time; second, that we would pay a fixed sum of interest, specified on the bond; and third, that the sums thus loaned should not be taxed by State, city, or county authorities.

As the last stipulation was important, I will read the language of the law: "All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by State or county authorities."

What Will They Do With Justice Marshall and Taney?

[Extract from a speech delivered at Ravenna, Ohio, by Hon. John Sherman, September 1, 1885.]

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FROM TAXATION.

When we were at war and compelled to borrow large sums of money, we stipulated three things: First, that we should not pay the principal sum at a fixed time; second, that we would pay a fixed sum of interest, specified on the bond; and third, that the sums thus loaned should not be taxed by State, city, or county authorities.

As the last stipulation was important, I will read the language of the law: "All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by State or county authorities."

This provision is as much a part of the contract as any other, and upon the faith of it, the people of the United States loaned this money freely to the Government. Only by this means were we able to conduct the war. It would be remiss of me to say that this was not a great boon to the Democratic party in the South who were in arms against the Government, and when Democrats in Congress were proclaiming that greenbacks would be bought and sold by the world, and that United States bonds were worth nothing; when the London Convention and had all sustained the financial credit of the Government, we could have borrowed money on better terms than we were able to do on these terms, and by means of it, succeeded, and now the question is, whether we will comply with the contract.

In answering this question, we should keep in mind that the United States is a right, under the Constitution, to exempt its securities from State taxation, and that this is a provision necessary to enable us to get the money.

Now I affirm that this provision is not only clearly constitutional, but that even without it, no State, county or town could assess a tax upon government securities. This provision was inserted in the body of the law simply to give notice to the holders of these securities of what would be their legal rights. It has been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that no State can lay or authorize a levy of any tax whatever upon government securities. This question was first presented to the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, decided in 1819. The case presented was an attempt by the State of Maryland to impose a tax on the Bank of the United States and the government securities held by it. It is one of the most remarkable for the foresight displayed in its judgment, as well as for the great learning and ability of the decision of Chief Justice Marshall in announcing the opinion of the Court.

Among the points decided by the case was that the State Government had no right to tax any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the United States to execute its constitutional powers; that, as the Constitution of the United States conferred upon Congress the right to borrow money, all the money so borrowed, and all the securities issued for its payment, should be exempt from the tax of the State, and that the tax of the State would be an authority to retard, impede, burden and control the operations of the Government of the United States.

This decision has been repeatedly referred to as the established law of the land, and it is the only one that has been followed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1829, in the case of Weston against the City Council of Charleston, South Carolina, and the subject was again discussed at great length.

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honor, the safety, the independence of the nation are to be defended, when all its resources are to be strained to the utmost credit must be brought in aid of taxation, and the abundant revenue of peace and prosperity thus anticipated to supply the exigencies, the urgent demand of the moment. The people, for objects the most important which can occur in the progress of nations, have empowered their government to make these anticipations—to borrow money on the credit of the United States. Can any thing be more laudable or more just than the adoption of a principle which authorizes every State and every corporation in the Union which possesses the right of taxation to burden the exercise of this power at discretion?

If it is right to impose a tax exists it is a right which in its nature acknowledges no limits. It may be carried to any extent within the jurisdiction of the State or corporation which imposes it, which the will of each State and corporation may prescribe. A power which is given by the whole American people for their common good, which is to be exercised at the most critical periods, for the most important purposes, on the free exercise of which the nation's safety, the independence of the whole may depend, may be burdened, impeded, if not arrested by any of the injured parts of the confederacy.

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

This subject was again brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, as late as 1842, in the case of Dobbin against the Commissioners of Erie County, Pennsylvania, and it was held by the Supreme Court that a Democratic party among them, every judge concerning Taney among them, that any tax upon any agent in the employment of the United States, or any security of the United States, by any State, was unconstitutional and void. These decisions have been repeated and acquiesced in every form, by the Supreme Court of the United States, and if any thing can be settled by the decisions of this tribunal, it is settled that no State can tax bonds or other securities of the United States.

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STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the State Meeting at Winona.

Winona, September 4.
Editors St. Paul Press.

The Minnesota State Teachers' Association has just closed here a highly interesting and profitable session. Owing to a want of sufficient advertising and other preliminary arrangements, the number in attendance was not large, but the work done cannot fail to tell upon the future educational history of the State. Delegates were present from points as far west as Mankato, and as far north as Saint Paul, and the zeal and intelligence manifested by them are an earnest of "a good time coming" to the suffering cause of popular education in Minnesota. The discussions were able, pointed and practical. Having participated largely in the proceedings of similar bodies in several of the older States, I feel warranted in saying that the talent exhibited in the deliberations of the assembled educators was fully equal to the best of them.

In the absence of the President of the Association, the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, Mr. John D. Ford, of the State Normal School.

After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, a well considered paper was read by Mr. J. V. Walker, of this city, on the "Classification of Pupils and the Studies proper to be pursued in our common schools. After pointing out many of the obstacles in the way of a judicious classification of the children in our country districts, the paper proceeded to indicate the principles which must govern the all important question of classification, and the assignment of studies. Among the difficulties noticed, were: multiple of text books, the ignorance of the diversity of views among parents, and more than all, the great variety of talent and attainments among the children themselves.

These evils, coupled with the frequent change of teachers and the irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, rendered anything like a proper classification next to impossible. Of course the remedies to the evils complained of are suggested by the evils themselves.

In the absence of just classification, the best efforts of the teacher are baffled, the time and talents of the pupils are frittered away, and the ends of our common school system are in great measure defeated. The speaker suggested as a partial substitute for imperfect classification, the introduction of general exercises on such subjects as could be profitably presented to the whole school at once, and proceeded to give an enumeration of them. He also recommended a uniformity and a proper adaptation of text books to the ages and capacities of the pupils, and on one means of improving the classification of the pupils, he pointed to the necessity of a more judicious selection of text books, and the necessity of a more judicious selection of text books.

This paper was regarded as treating of one of the most important questions which could come before the Convention, and gave rise to an animated and somewhat protracted discussion, participated in by Mr. Smith, of your city, Mr. Hancock, County Superintendent of Goodhue, Prof. Phelps, Mr. Duane, Rev. Mr. Burr, Rev. Mr. Gilling, and others. The discussion developed the fact that although all of the local laws have been established and are supporting with more or less liberality, a system of public instruction, yet only one or two have been clearly defined by the schools. Hence we have a multiplicity of studies and of books even in the ungraded country districts, which, by increasing the number of classes, and complicating the labors of the teacher, renders his efforts almost abortive. It was argued that a remedy of these evils must be found in clearly defining by legislative enactment, the limits of the course of study in the schools, restricting them to the essentials, and selecting such only as are best calculated to prepare the citizen for the discharge of his duties. It was believed to be far better that a few things be well taught, than that many should be superficially and mechanically imparted. The first object of education is to develop the intellect, and the second to impart a knowledge of those subjects which it most concerns us to know. By limiting the number of studies we diminish the number of faulty exercises in the schools, and thereby enable the teacher to do his work more thoroughly and satisfactorily. It was also suggested that an alternative of some of the studies, so that certain branches should be attended to only on certain days of the week, while the alternate days should be devoted to others, would relieve the present embarrassment. The great waste of time and labor resulting from the frequent changes of teachers was to be avoided by employing them from year to year at a liberal compensation.

A paper by Superintendent Hancock, of Goodhue county, on "Physical Education," was highly suggestive, and also gave rise to a spirited and able discussion, which was continued with vigor and practical suggestion. Among the points developed by the debate were, the necessity of greater attention to the character and condition of school houses; their location, arrangement, furniture and ventilation; the formation of habits of cleanliness and order; the teaching of good manners and easy graceful carriage; the introduction of special physical exercises in the school hours; the necessity of judicious selection of the daily routine; the number and length of recesses, and military tactics. The sentiment was universal among the teachers present, that physical education should be systematically taught with mental and moral training, as the only possible way whereby the young can be blessed with "sound minds in sound bodies."

Prof. Phelps read a paper on "The History, Organization and Best Methods of Conducting Teachers' Institutes." The discussion of this topic culminated in the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature for an appropriation to the State system of popular education, and making appropriations to defray their necessary expenses.

A paper by Mr. Herbert, of Rochester, on "The Best Methods of Inspiring the Pupils of our Public Schools with Enthusiasm in the Pursuit of Knowledge," was full of sound suggestion, and aglow with the spirit which was the object of the paper to inculcate.

Mr. Herbert believes that the best as well as the healthiest and the most cultured in the work of a teacher to laud his highest success. He believes enthusiasm to be contagious, that it passes from soul to soul like the electric fluid along the wires, and the hand, and must be cultivated in the work of a teacher to laud his highest success.

The proceedings were brought to a close by an able lecture from the Rev. L. T. Telford, on "The Teacher's Ideal, and the means of reaching it."

The officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. R. Smith, of Minneapolis; Vice-President, Rev. James Brooks, of Red Wing; Secretary, J. V. Walker, of Winona; Treasurer, E. J. Thompson, of Trevent.

The association will hold its next meeting at Fairbairn, on the Wednesday of August, 1886. A local committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and a committee of correspondence was named, to secure a general attendance of the friends of the cause next year. Vigorous efforts will be put forth in the future by the association to rally the friends of popular education to the great work before them in this State. The following resolutions breathe the true spirit and lay down the principles of this most interesting convention:

Resolved, That we hold these truths self-evident, that the noblest heritage of the children of our republic is our system of free public education, the noblest aspiration of enlightened, patriotic statesmanship, and of far-reaching philanthropy; that the first requisite of good schools is the selection of their calling, and titled by choicest leaders for their duties, and that the second requisite is school houses, comfortable, adapted to their uses, and conducive to good teaching.

Resolved, That training teachers for their work, the first place justly belongs to normal school instruction; that our own Minnesota State Normal School, existing, as it does, solely for the purpose of preparing teachers for the management of our school fund, and the maintenance and enlargement of the Normal School, at the expense, it needs, of said public funds.

Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes, well conducted, are of inestimable worth in diffusing the best methods of teaching, and the management of common schools among the people; that the annual meeting of the Minnesota Teachers' Association, held at Winona, is a valuable and successful means of accomplishing these ends.

Resolved, That the events of the past five years have clearly shown the civil dangers of the present situation, and that the necessity of extending the benefits of free common schools over the whole republic, we would, therefore, recommend to the Congress of the United States the establishment of a Department of Public Instruction, to be charged with the supervision of common schools, and the establishment of normal schools, and the training of teachers, as has already been done for the establishment of agricultural colleges.

Resolved, That those who are appointed to deliver lectures or read papers before the Minnesota Teachers' Association, should be selected for their high character and for their ability to make valuable preparation and fill their appointments.

Fire at Winona.
About 5 o'clock on Sunday morning the building on Second street occupied by Mrs. Welch as a millinery store was destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the rear of the building, and spread rapidly, and a prompt investigation by the fire department, which was called out, failed to locate the cause of the fire. The building was a two-story structure, and was occupied by Mrs. Welch, who was residing there at the time of the fire. The building was a valuable one, and the loss was estimated at \$1,000.

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THE CITY.

Return of a Repentant Rebel.

W. A. Carothers, when governor of the Democratic administration, and who in Minnesota in 1861 to cast his fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, returned, like the prodigal son, yesterday morning. He was in arms for four years against the government that pampered him, and managed to reach the grade of Colonel in the rebel service. He commanded a Tennessee regiment, and was later a staff officer to some rebel general. Mr. C. has slightly changed his opinions since the outbreak of the war. Then he, like D. A. Robertson and Cooper, was a member of the "Fugate Club," and even to send a Northern man to the South for every one raised to sustain the government. Carothers was sincere enough to try it on, and now returns to Minnesota with a pardon from President Johnson in his pocket, intending to settle here in preference to remaining in Tennessee, where, he says, he would be compelled to stay fifteen years before he would be allowed to vote. He owns up that he was thoroughly whipped, and intends to repent of his crimes.

Minnesota Troops Still in the Field.

The number of Minnesota soldiers still in the public service is estimated to be 3,850. The figures are found on reports from the Adjutant General's Office. The troops are distributed as follows:

Heavy Artillery, Chattanooga Tenn., 1,100
U. S. Engineers, do., 75
Veteran Reserve, Indianapolis, Ind., 75
Fifth Regiment, Demopolis, Ala., 300
Brackets Battalion, Missouri river, 400
Hatch's Battalion, in the State, 100
Second Minnesota Cavalry, in the State, 1,100

Total, 3,850

The Commission to receive the vote of these soldiers will leave for their respective destinations next week.

Death of a Naval Officer.

Capt. John F. Morton, late of the United States navy, died in this city yesterday morning, at the residence of Wm. Branch, Esq. He entered the gun boat service on the Mississippi since the breaking out of the war, and proved to be a brave and competent officer, being for awhile employed on Admiral Porter's flagship. He received bullet injuries on board the gunboat Benton, from the explosion of a rebel shell, from which he never recovered, and which produced the illness that caused his death. Captain Morton was a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and came to Minnesota with a view of restoring his shattered constitution in our invigorating climate.

An Improvement.

The city is sinking two shafts on Third street to connect with the sewer underneath the thick stratum of limestone rock, one of which is to prevent the water from running down and injuring the abundance of the bridge, and the other to facilitate the passage of water running down Wabash and Third streets. Our old friend, Helderberg (Pete) is engaged in this work, holding the pick and shovel with the same grace that he showed his raker, and drilling the rock with even more effect than ever he drilled old company K.

Shipment of Wool.

The largest shipment of wool ever made from the point took place yesterday. The railroad took down 200 bales, destined for New York and London. Seventy-seven sacks belonged to Mr. Bennett, who lives near the city, and was the product of his own flock of sheep. H. Rogers owned the remainder, eighty-nine sacks, having purchased it from farmers. This important branch of trade is largely on the increase in this State.

The Morals of St. Paul.

An examination of the records of the Police Court shows that the arrests this week have not averaged more than one a day, and that there are generally for trivial offenses. The policemen tread their weary rounds, with few opportunities for nabbing a malefactor.

The Buffalo Hunt.

Peter Tribune, of the 6th, says: "Indications now are that the sporting party which is to leave this place on the 11th inst. for a grand buffalo hunt, will be very large. Dr. Murphy, of St. Paul, is one of the experienced hunters that will lead the party."

Wanted.

"We would call the attention of merchants, and others, to the advertisement of a situation wanted, on our first page. The advertiser has the best of references."

Inspection.

Major General Corcoran, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Tamblin and Lieut. Larke, leave this morning for an inspecting visit to Fort Ripley.

Berkett's Cockade Defies Imitation.

This magnificent and commanding spectacle, which is to be produced for the second time, at Ingwers's Hall last night. Without exception, this entertainment, both as regards character, interest and splendor, surpasses anything that has ever been produced in this city. A sight of the first tableau is alone worth the price of admission. The above tribute to the handsome young ladies and Misses, attended in rich and elaborate costumes, the topmost tier being covered with furs and furs and lower tiers with the most beautiful of furs, and the whole being a perfect picture of a noble and active part in this splendid festival of beauty, but we cannot forget the presence of referring briefly to a few who attracted our special attention.

Miss Hays, the Goddess of Liberty.

Miss Hays, the Goddess of Liberty, acted the difficult part assigned her almost to perfection, and we have heard no less a few that she sang the Star Spangled Banner with more spirit and grace than it has been sung to an audience in St. Paul before.

The Naid Queen.

The Naid Queen was remarked for her appearance and modest mien; the Gipsy Queen for her sparkling eyes, gaudy dress

and self control.

The Druid King for his charming voice, splendid costume and fine acting; the Flower Girl for her powerful voice and tasteful wardrobe; the Moss Rose Girl for her simplicity and grace; and the Fairy Queen for her beauty and spiritiveness.

The only, by the little "household" that was charmingly sung by one of the sweetest little fairies we ever saw. The duet, "Tell me, where do fairies dwell," by the Queen's attendant, was loudly encored as well as a number of other pieces, among which were "The Soldier's Orphan Boy," "The Beggar Girl," "The Moss Rose Girl," "Solo by Autumn," and the duet by young McKnight and the Child of the Wave, "O, how many row me o'er the steam," which was not only interesting but affecting.

The Opera.

The Opera throughout was a splendid success, and those who had to hear it to-night, when it will be repeated, by particular request, for the last time, can never cease to regret it.

The Prices have been reduced.

The prices have been reduced, and reserved seats can be procured at Munger Bros., throughout the day, for 50 cents. Don't fail to witness this beautiful sight.

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By our own reporter.
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NEW RESTAURANT AND DINING SALOON.

JOHN B. JOHNSON has just opened a new first-class Restaurant on Third street, opposite the old American House, and respectfully invites an examination of its merits.

THE ST. PAUL DINING SALOON.

will be conducted on the French and New York plan, and all reasonable game, every variety of the choicest meats, with fish and oysters, will be kept on hand, and served up in the most unexceptionable style. No public room will be attached to this house, but the nearest to Wines, Ales, &c., will be subject to the call of its patrons.

A private apartment is reserved for ladies.

enriched and furnished in the handsomest style, where tea and coffee and refreshments will be served. The public are invited to examine our bill of fare.

SMITH & JOHNSON.

CARD.

It is well known to the trade, books, labels, stamps, and names, are copied, imitated, made and sold in this country to a very large extent, as the genuine French and English manufacturers, so that purchasers do not to buy only well known standard marks of foreign goods are continually deceived by getting the spurious articles.

The undersigned aim at correcting this species of fraud by manufacturing "Fancy Toilet Soap,"

which will be distinguished for their superior useful properties, delicate, fragrant, and expensive perfume, fully equal in every respect to the best foreign soap; and upon every cake which will be stamped their own name.

Where the public can only get this quality of soap.

When the public can only get this quality of soap, they will find it in the hands of the undersigned, who are prepared to supply them with the best quality of soap, and upon every cake which will be stamped their own name.

M'KEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.

203 Broadway street, New York.
Assortment of "Fancy Toilet Soap" are for sale wholesale by
J. C. H. & C. H. BURBANK & CO.,
111-113 Third St., St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS. ST. ANTHONY, ST. PAUL, &c. - Strangers, visiting Minnesota, should not fail of calling at Martin's Art Gallery, 201 Third St., St. Paul, the only place in the State where can be found a full collection of photographic views of scenery, Indian life, &c. As a word of advice, do not buy until you have examined the assortment of views and prices at Martin's Art Gallery.

THE THEATRE.

The Theatre will be closed for the season, the system being in a state of repair. The Theatre will be closed for the season, the system being in a state of repair.

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S. C. GRIGGS & CO.'S COLUMN.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

1865.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOKSellers and Stationers,

330 and 411 Lake street,

CHICAGO.

The Elegant Book Concern

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Among the numerous places to be viewed by every visiting Chicagoan,

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330 and 41

THE CITY.

The Soldiers' Home.—This excellent and praiseworthy institution has fulfilled its mission of good, and the purpose for which it was established has ceased to exist, its career in this city has closed. Mr. Isaac Mackley was the principal manager and superintendent of the well conducted enterprise, and to his ceaseless and well directed efforts to be ascribed no small share of the success which attended its inception and execution. The Soldiers' Home was opened on the 15th day of June last, and closed on the 23d day of September. During that period eleven hundred and eighty-one soldiers received accommodations at its rooms, and were furnished with five thousand eight hundred and five "square meals."

The following table shows the amount of receipts and disbursements during the time specified, with the amount on hand at the closing of the Soldiers' Home:

RECEIPTS.
Cash received by subscription, \$279.10
Cash received by gifts sold, \$101.71

DISBURSEMENTS.
Amount paid out, \$761.42
Balance on hand, \$310.29

The balance of three hundred and forty dollars and twenty-nine cents remains in the hands of the treasurer, D. A. Moffatt, Esq.

The Soldiers' Home in St. Paul has been an excellent and successful institution—a blessing well deserved by the weary, war-worn defenders of the Nation—(may they never feel that Republics are ungrateful!)—and alike creditable to the citizens who furnished the means and the managers who so properly and faithfully applied them.

The Escaped Prisoners.—Deputy Sheriff John Grace returned to the city yesterday, after an unsuccessful pursuit of Brown and Harper, who escaped from his custody on Sunday morning.

Anthony, has been arrested at Lake City, that the two men who were arrested at that place on suspicion of being the guilty parties had been discharged. Captain Heck is still down the river, looking after them, but all hopes of recapturing them at present, have, we believe, been dispelled.

The escape of Brown and Harper was mysterious, to say the least. From the circumstantial evidence accumulated by Deputy Sheriff Grace, it would appear that the prisoners were ingenious mechanics or experienced jail breakers, and that they had probably valuable assistance from the outside. The padlock on the door of their cell was unlocked by the prisoners with a key made by themselves, it is supposed, from a spoon. A file and other instruments were found, together with a string made out of bits of leather.

After escaping from the cell, the prisoners picked the lock on the outside door, and left without further trouble.

A Bear Chase.—Mr. H. M. Carpenter, of St. Anthony, was lucky enough to kill and bring into camp a handsome black bear, weighing over three hundred pounds, a day or two ago. It seems that Brown was on the point of visiting with any sanguinary designs upon his boys and had got as far as the Fair Grounds, when he was discovered, and his advance in that direction checked. A large number of men, seeing their trusty fowling-piece, pursued the ursine monster for about three miles, but, although frequently fired at, he was not brought to bay. Mr. Carpenter, however, got a shot at the invader, which took effect in the side of the beast, and another good shot from the same marksman went to the heart of the bear, and his game was up. The skin of the animal can be seen at A. Moore's store, on Third street.

The State Fair.—A mistake occurs in the bills of the State Fair to be held at Minneapolis on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of this month, in stating that the Great Western Band of this city had been engaged to play at that occasion. It is the Second Cavalry Band that is to furnish the music during the Fair. The Second Cavalry, by the way, is one of the finest bands in the West, and there are few better musicians anywhere than its accomplished leader, Mr. Cutler.

Hope Engine Co. No. 1 held a regular meeting at their hall on Tuesday evening, at which an election for officers was held, and the following excellent sections made:

P. O'Brien, Foreman.
Charles Lottner, 1st Assistant.
Thomas Conway, 2nd Assistant.
George W. Freeman, Secretary.
L. H. Edley, Treasurer.
Joseph Reid, Steward.

A Terrible Tornado passed over the country near St. Paul yesterday, and caused the destruction of a considerable amount of property. A gentleman near Sunrise was injured by the falling of a tree, and several other accidents are reported, but no particulars are at present to be had.

Police Court.—No business of consequence has transpired at this court for several days. J. C. Jordan was discharged yesterday, no person appearing against him. Several petty cases were properly disposed of.

Mr. Arthur McKnight, the young orator, whose brilliant genius had lent tremendous audacious spell-bound many cities, will deliver one of his orations in St. Paul on Friday night. Mr. McKnight's health, the public will be glad to know, is improving, and he bids fair to be in excellent condition for the forthcoming intellectual display. The sale of reserved seats will commence to-day at 12 o'clock at Munger's Music Store.

ARTICLES of real merit are worth their value. Such is the case with Burnett's Preparations. For sale by Edward H. Brown, 651 Broadway.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.
Sept 13-3w

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

BEFORE buying your dress goods, domestics, notions, gloves and hosiery, go to L. C. Burt's, where you will find a large line of dress goods of every description and at prices that will suit every one. His stock of Domestics and Woolens is complete, and persons can find almost anything usually kept in dry goods houses, at his store, and at prices that will not fail to induce you to buy. Go and see his stock.

MINNEAPOLIS.

By our own Reporter.
BEARS.—These animals are getting pretty plenty in this vicinity, there having been three killed near town in the last few days.

SIDEWALKS.—We would call the attention of the street commissioner to the condition of the sidewalks on First street near Bridge street. One or two persons passing in the night have received injuries already by stepping into the holes in the night, and soon some one will break a leg and some one should be responsible.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL.—The bridge at the foot of the fort has been completed, and the work of laying the track to this city is progressing rapidly. Hopes are expressed of having the road finished in time for the fair.

ANOTHER BUILDING.—Mr. Reynolds is about putting up another store on the north side of Hennepin avenue, between Second street and Washington avenue. We are informed that it is to be of nearly the same dimensions as the others which he has lately built. Isn't he getting around the ordinance locating a fire district?

TOWN MEETING.—Let no one who is interested in the welfare of our town forget to attend the town meeting to-morrow.

FESTIVAL.—To-morrow night the Universalists hold a festival to raise money for furnishing their church.

FIXTURES.—The State Bank building is undergoing repairs, and the outer walls are being "pointed" and the inside painted.

OPENING.—Mr. E. J. Rowell, of St. Anthony, has completed his store on the corner of Washington avenue and Carleton street, and will soon open with a stock of groceries, crockery, fruit, &c.

The people in lower town have long needed something of this kind, and will be pleased to know that so popular a man as Mr. Rowell has undertaken to furnish them with the necessaries.

RIVER NEWS.
The water continues to recede slowly, though there is yet no difficulty in the largest boats making their regular time. It looked like rain last night.

The Northern Belle and Key City came up yesterday, and departed likewise.

The War Eagle is this morning's boat for Prairie du Chien and Dubuque. She leaves at 6 o'clock.

The Favorite, which has taken the place of the Metcalf, leaves at 10 o'clock for La Crosse.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—One of the La Crosse line of steamers will leave St. Paul daily on the arrival of the morning train from St. Anthony and reach La Crosse the next morning in season for the express train.

Two express trains leave La Crosse at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m. The 6 a. m. train arrives in Chicago in time for the evening and the 2 p. m. for the morning trains to the East and South.

Elegant Ladies' cars on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains. Baggage checked at all points. Time guaranteed. This is the shortest, quickest, and most desirable route to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Agent,
Corner of Jackson St. and Levee.

GOING EAST.—Passengers going to Chicago, Milwaukee and all points East and South, taking the Evening Boat from St. Paul at 6 o'clock p. m., connect at Prairie du Chien with the Morning Express, getting breakfast on board of boat full of baggage, and arrive in Chicago without change of cars, in time to connect with night express trains for all points East, avoiding sixty miles of dusty railroad travel. Passengers by this favorite route can stop at Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, and visit the beautiful lakes and many points of interest around that city. Tickets good until used. For sale at the office of the Northwestern Packet Co. Time as quick and fare as low as by any other route. Ticket ladies cars on all day trains, and luxurious sleeping cars on night trains. Ask for Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

E. C. JENNINGS, Trav. Agt.,
J. J. Hill, Ticket Agt.,
Jackson St., 2d door from Levee. 127211

Local Notices.
C. SCHILLER, near the Presbyterian Church, Third street, has opened, in connection with his Confectionery establishment, a FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, where he will serve up all kinds of Game and Meat. Open in every style, and in short, everything usually kept in a first-class dining-saloon. Ice-cream, Cakes, and all the fruits of the season. Hot Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, at all times.

PAUL RIEGER, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Oswald's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, consisting of Blackberry, Raspberry, Currant, Raspberry, Rhubarb, native and Clinton Grape, which will sell at wholesale or retail. Also, pure French Brandy, Cognac, and all the wines of the world, at wholesale and retail. All kinds of Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, as well as Perfumery and Toilet articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

PETROLEUM COSMETIC SOAP.—It is a medicinal use of Petroleum Tar with pure Soap, and is especially adapted to the treatment of the skin.

It is not produced by any other Toilet Soap in use.

It is a powerful remedy in all species of Eruption of the Skin.

It is especially beneficial in all Catarrhs of the Head and Throat.

It is a specific remedy in cases of "Prickly Heat," "Chapped Hands," &c.

It is especially recommended for its defecating and its skin diseases.

It is an excellent shaving soap, and especially prepared for that use.

It has most eminent influence on the most delicate and most refined skin.

Assortments of these rich perfumed soaps are for sale wholesale by the manufacturers, McCORMICK, VAN HAGEN & CO., Philadelphia, and 30 Broadway, New York.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
St. Paul, Minn.
Sept 13-3w

HOPE! HOPE!
We have a remnant of 1861 New York State flags, 12 by 18, 10 by 12, 8 by 12, 6 by 12, 4 by 12, 3 by 12, 2 by 12, 1 by 12, 1/2 by 12, 1/4 by 12, 1/8 by 12, 1/16 by 12, 1/32 by 12, 1/64 by 12, 1/128 by 12, 1/256 by 12, 1/512 by 12, 1/1024 by 12, 1/2048 by 12, 1/4096 by 12, 1/8192 by 12, 1/16384 by 12, 1/32768 by 12, 1/65536 by 12, 1/131072 by 12, 1/262144 by 12, 1/524288 by 12, 1/1048576 by 12, 1/2097152 by 12, 1/4194304 by 12, 1/8388608 by 12, 1/16777216 by 12, 1/33554432 by 12, 1/67108864 by 12, 1/134217728 by 12, 1/268435456 by 12, 1/536870912 by 12, 1/1073741824 by 12, 1/2147483648 by 12, 1/4294967296 by 12, 1/8589934592 by 12, 1/17179869184 by 12, 1/34359738368 by 12, 1/68719476736 by 12, 1/137438953472 by 12, 1/274877906944 by 12, 1/549755813888 by 12, 1/1099511627776 by 12, 1/2199023255552 by 12, 1/4398046511104 by 12, 1/8796093022208 by 12, 1/17592186044416 by 12, 1/35184372088832 by 12, 1/70368744177664 by 12, 1/140737488355328 by 12, 1/281474976710656 by 12, 1/562949953421312 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TO ADVERTISERS.
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and only circulation nearly double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents to advertisers a most valuable medium for the dissemination of their views.

THE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF THE UNION PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the recent Union Convention in this city—no republic in elsewhere—seems to be accepted everywhere, both at home and abroad, as the true and most felicitous interpretation of the spirit and policy of the Union party which has yet been put forward. The Milwaukee and Chicago papers are especially pleased with it, and admirably contrast its courageous and timely position upon the great questions of the day with the shifting and evasive non-committalism of the Madison platform on the question of suffrage.

The proceedings of the Madison Convention clearly show that the resolutions adopted in temporary expediency, were far from expressing the sentiment of that body, while the almost universal voice of the Union Press of Wisconsin indicates that there, as here, the Union party is nearly unanimous in demanding that the personal liberty of the citizen of every race and color, be guaranteed by political rights.

Upon this question the Minnesota platform gives forth no uncertain sound. In the fifth resolution of our platform the Union party of Minnesota strikes down through the thin and shifting scales of a senseless social prejudice, and plants itself upon the solid rock of fundamental and immutable principles that underlie the whole theory and structure of our government, and of all Republican government.

Read it:
Resolved, That the spirit of our institutions requires that the measure of a man's political rights shall be neither his race, his color, his place, his rank, his age, nor any merely physical characteristics; and that it would be subversive of both the form and spirit of our institutions, to permit any portion of our population to remain a degraded and servile class, taxed to support, and compelled to obey, a government which we now call the Union, and whose whole machinery may be so directed as to oppress and oppress.

The same speaks the spirit of true Democracy. It reaffirms the cardinal doctrine of the Union party, the great principle proclaimed by the founders of the Republic, that "all men are created (1) free and (2) equal"—free personally, equal politically. Here are not so much two principles as the same principle in a two-fold relation: one concerning the absolute rights of man as man; the other, his relative rights as a member of civil society.

And as all men are members of civil society, there can be no such thing as personal freedom, except under the guarantee of political equality. Emancipation without political rights merely releases the slave from subjection to the arbitrary will of one master to subject him to the far more cruel and despotic rule of a hostile class, who will drive him to his unrequited task with the goad of oppressive legislation instead of the overseer's lash.

Emancipation, therefore, can only be completed by enfranchisement, and upon the glorious Union party, through whose grand fidelity to the fundamental principles of our great national charter, slavery has been abolished, and liberty proclaimed to all the inhabitants of the land, it devolves to complete the logic of the Democratic idea, and fortify personal rights against the malignity of a hostile caste by political enfranchisement; to establish freedom on the solid foundation of the "equality of all men before the law," and vindicate the right of all American citizens to an equal share in the common benefits and securities of the government maintained by the common efforts and sacrifices of all.

It is upon this ground that the Republican party has won its victories, and upon this ground it is inevitable. It is the exponent of the vital faith and organic tendencies of the age, of principles ingrained in all the institutions and matured with all the historic growth of the American people.

It is too late in the century—too late for four years—for the servile devotees of class-privilege to sneer at the grand Democratic idea of equality of political rights as a "glittering generality." It is already self-evident and self-established in the whole history of this great nation, beyond the audacity of even the vilest opposer to gainsay or dispute. It has already of its own inherent force triumphed over all the enemies of popular rights who have successively banded against it. Monarchy and all its institutions fell before the fierce onset of this young Republican Democracy, at the threshold of our national career, and since then every party and every class which has arrayed itself against the grand Democratic principle of equal political rights, Federalists, Whigs, Democrats, Southern aristocrats, all have been swept away before its resistless advance.

It was against this Democratic principle of equal rights that slavery marshalled its hosts in rebellion against the national government, and it was with this principle inscribed upon its banners that the nation, after four years of bitter and bloody sacrifice prevailed in the contest. And the question before the American people to-day, is whether, having won through the insistent aristocracy of caste in a war of their own choosing, they shall now re-establish this hostile and anti-Democratic order upon the hopeless degradation of the colored loyalists of the South, and whether, having ostensibly abolished slavery in the form of personal chattelism, they shall now consent to its revival in the still more offensive form of political hostility imposed upon the loyal black race by oppressive laws that we know already what that answer will be. The freedom pledged to the loyal blacks of the South must be placed under the guarantee of political rights. They

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14, 1865.

NUMBER 212.

LETTER FROM WADE HAMPTON.

Why he Does Not Emigrate.

That very rebel and original secessionist, Wade Hampton, has addressed the following letter to the Columbia, (S. C.) *Phoenix*:

The evidence adduced in the *Wiz* trial clearly implicates Jeff. Davis and the rebel government in a full knowledge of and acquiescence in those unbecomingly barbarous. The *Evening Post* says it has been ascertained that Alex. H. Stephens, on two occasions, made an appeal directly to Jeff. Davis for leave to examine the Andersonville prison, and authority to remedy the abuses; that he replied to Davis the wrongs and cruelties committed there, but received for reply that the officers in command were capable and trustworthy men, and should not be interfered with; for which reason Mr. Stephens' requests were denied.

THE UNION PLATFORM.

Adopted in Convention at St. Paul on September 6th, 1865.

Resolved, That for the suppression of the greatest armed rebellion ever waged in the world against liberal principles, the rights of mankind and the integrity of the republic, and the best hopes of peace and prosperity, which we now enjoy, our profound gratitude is due to Almighty God; and under His blessing, we pledge ourselves to the devotion of the loyal people of the United States.

Resolved, That while we recognize the dispersion of the armed forces of the rebellion, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the local feelings and passions which have been kindled in the South, and which are now being fanned into a great extent, and that it is now the duty of all loyal men to unite in the most wise and prudent measures of statesmanship as shall complete the glorious work of our arms, and such measures as may be necessary to the future safety and lasting peace of the nation.

Resolved, That having at all times abhorred the dark spirit of the rebellion, and having through the late war least our hearty and cordial support to every measure looking to its suppression, we now lay its extinction with "unfeigned satisfaction," and with the conviction that we have been instrumental in cleansing the nation of this foul blot; and we furthermore pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the national domain, under any name or under any conditions, and we are determined that not only slavery shall perish, but that all its forms, appliances and theories shall perish with it.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the existing condition of the so-called Democratic party, appearing to thrust its councils upon the people in the questions arising out of the close of the war; and inasmuch as it is justly entitled to that party should be held fast to the responsibility of its past record, we therefore charge upon it:

1. That by course of servility, extending through thirty years, it occasioned the southern people to govern, inspired them with contempt for the North, and prepared them for that day when failing any longer to constitute the government, we therefore should set up the banner of revolt.

2. That through their leaders they encouraged the outbreak of the rebellion; assuring the insurgents that for every regiment sent to fight in its behalf, and that the blood of the North should be shed.

3. That by a denial of the right of the General Government to coerce a State into obedience, a denial resting upon the authority of the last of the Democratic Presidents—they palmed the term of "secession" in the early days of the struggle, and gave force to the treasonable conspiracy to organize and arm itself.

4. That at every stage of the great contest their sympathy was upon the side of the rebellion; and that to that side they organized secret societies for traitorous purposes; accepted every decisive measure of the general government; resisted, directly or indirectly, the enforcement of the draft; incited riots in the great cities; filled the country with anarchy and disorder, and, finally, in the critical moment of the struggle, declared that the war was a failure, that the nation was unable to suppress the rebellion, and clamored for measures, which, if carried out, could only result in the division and destruction of the nation.

5. That it is now the intention of the Democratic party, by working on the prejudices of race, and with a view to their recent rebellion in power, to preserve the causes of the rebellion by retaining the black man in the South in a condition of penance and servitude, as an ignorant and oppressed class, cut off from all hope of future improvement, a source of constant danger to the white population of the South, and a reproach to the humanity and civilization of the entire Nation.

Resolved, That the spirit of our institutions requires that the measure of a man's political rights shall be neither his race, his color, his place, his rank, his age, nor any merely physical characteristics; and that it would be subversive of both the form and spirit of our institutions, to permit any portion of our population to remain a degraded and servile class, taxed to support, and compelled to obey, a government which we now call the Union, and whose whole machinery may be so directed as to oppress and oppress.

Resolved, That in the cruel murder of the late Executive of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, we recognize the nation will permit the pernicious principles of the rebellion, which failing to destroy the life of the nation, struck down its ablest, most trusted and best beloved representative; and we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the national domain, under any name or under any conditions, and we are determined that not only slavery shall perish, but that all its forms, appliances and theories shall perish with it.

Resolved, That we tender to the officers and soldiers who were gallantly sustained the credit of our State and the nation in the late war, our hearty and profound thanks for their services and sufferings which ever be remembered by a grateful people, while the names of the gallant dead will be cherished as the proudest legacy which can be left to inspire and direct posterity.

Resolved, That the existence of an imperial government, sustained by foreign bayonets, upon the soil of our sister republic of Mexico, is a violation of the established policy of our nation, and a constant threat against its institutions and integrity, and we demand that our government shall take such steps as will lead to the prompt withdrawal of the invaders.

Resolved, That the present financial straits of the country demands that the strictest economy should be observed in the administration of both the State and the National governments, and we ask that so soon as the established credit of the nation will permit, that the independence of the United States shall be made to bear a less rate of interest than at present, and that all inequalities in the burden of taxation shall be removed.

Resolved, That the administration of the present Executive, Andrew Johnson, in all his efforts to restore the Union and the liberties of the country, meets with our hearty approval and concurrence.

Resolved, That in behalf of the people of the United States, we demand that the representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the basis of representation be established upon the number of the population.

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Resolved, That the spirit of our institutions requires that the measure of a man's political rights shall be neither his race, his color, his place, his rank, his age, nor any merely physical characteristics; and that it would be subversive of both the form and spirit of our institutions, to permit any portion of our population to remain a degraded and servile class, taxed to support, and compelled to obey, a government which we now call the Union, and whose whole machinery may be so directed as to oppress and oppress.

Resolved, That in the cruel murder of the late Executive of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, we recognize the nation will permit the pernicious principles of the rebellion, which failing to destroy the life of the nation, struck down its ablest, most trusted and best beloved representative; and we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the national domain, under any name or under any conditions, and we are determined that not only slavery shall perish, but that all its forms, appliances and theories shall perish with it.

Resolved, That we tender to the officers and soldiers who were gallantly sustained the credit of our State and the nation in the late war, our hearty and profound thanks for their services and sufferings which ever be remembered by a grateful people, while the names of the gallant dead will be cherished as the proudest legacy which can be left to inspire and direct posterity.

Resolved, That the existence of an imperial government, sustained by foreign bayonets, upon the soil of our sister republic of Mexico, is a violation of the established policy of our nation, and a constant threat against its institutions and integrity, and we demand that our government shall take such steps as will lead to the prompt withdrawal of the invaders.

Resolved, That the present financial straits of the country demands that the strictest economy should be observed in the administration of both the State and the National governments, and we ask that so soon as the established credit of the nation will permit, that the independence of the United States shall be made to bear a less rate of interest than at present, and that all inequalities in the burden of taxation shall be removed.

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THE UNION PLATFORM.

Adopted in Convention at St. Paul on September 6th, 1865.

Resolved, That for the suppression of the greatest armed rebellion ever waged in the world against liberal principles, the rights of mankind and the integrity of the republic, and the best hopes of peace and prosperity, which we now enjoy, our profound gratitude is due to Almighty God; and under His blessing, we pledge ourselves to the devotion of the loyal people of the United States.

Resolved, That while we recognize the dispersion of the armed forces of the rebellion, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the local feelings and passions which have been kindled in the South, and which are now being fanned into a great extent, and that it is now the duty of all loyal men to unite in the most wise and prudent measures of statesmanship as shall complete the glorious work of our arms, and such measures as may be necessary to the future safety and lasting peace of the nation.

Resolved, That having at all times abhorred the dark spirit of the rebellion, and having through the late war least our hearty and cordial support to every measure looking to its suppression, we now lay its extinction with "unfeigned satisfaction," and with the conviction that we have been instrumental in cleansing the nation of this foul blot; and we furthermore pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of the national domain, under any name or under any conditions, and we are determined that not only slavery shall perish, but that all its forms, appliances and theories shall perish with it.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the existing condition of the so-called Democratic party, appearing to thrust its councils upon the people in the questions arising out of the close of the war; and inasmuch as it is justly entitled to that party should be held fast to the responsibility of its past record, we therefore charge upon it:

1. That by course of servility, extending through thirty years, it occasioned the southern people to govern, inspired them with contempt for the North, and prepared them for that day when failing any longer to constitute the government, we therefore should set up the banner of revolt.

2. That through their leaders they encouraged the outbreak of the rebellion; assuring the insurgents that for every regiment sent to fight in its behalf, and that the blood of the North should be shed.

3. That by a denial of the right of the General Government to coerce a State into obedience, a denial resting upon the authority of the last of the Democratic Presidents—they palmed the term of "secession" in the early days of the struggle, and gave force to the treasonable conspiracy to organize and arm itself.

4. That at every stage of the great contest their sympathy was upon the side of the rebellion; and that to that side they organized secret societies for traitorous purposes; accepted every decisive measure of the general government; resisted, directly or indirectly, the enforcement of the draft; incited riots in the great cities; filled the country with anarchy and disorder, and, finally, in the critical moment of the struggle, declared that the war was a failure, that the nation was unable to suppress the rebellion, and clamored for measures, which, if carried out, could only result in the division and destruction of the nation.

5. That it is now the intention of the Democratic party, by working on the prejudices of race, and with a view to their recent rebellion in power, to preserve the causes of the rebellion by retaining the black man in the South in a condition of penance and servitude, as an ignorant and oppressed class, cut off from all hope of future improvement, a source of constant danger to the white population of the South, and a reproach to the humanity and civilization of the entire Nation.

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VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY

Patent Medicines, &c.

LIBBIE'S NUTRITIVE FOOD

FOR INVALIDS.

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 113 1/2 St. Paul.

JAS. R. NICHOLS & CO'S

Citrate of Magnesia,

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, 113 1/2 St. Paul.

ALL OF WHICH ARE

Chemicals

Are Sold to the Trade by

VAWTER & ROSE,

Wholesale Druggists.

HOW & STEVENS'

DYE COLORS, SOAP POWDER,

& Color Discharge,

Are sold by VAWTER & ROSE,

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

VAWTER & ROSE, 113 1/2 St. Paul.

BED BUGS and INSECTS.

Dutch's Dead Shot,

Lyons' Magnetic Powder,

Cosin's Sweet Powder,

Cosin's Rat Expeller,

Sold by VAWTER & ROSE, Union Block,

PERFUMERIES, SOAPS &

TOILET GOODS,

In Great Variety, at

VAWTER & ROSE'S, Union Block.

LARD OIL!

MACHINE OIL!

Whale Oil!

For Sale to the Trade by

VAWTER & ROSE,

WHITE LEAD, LINED OIL,

Window Glass & Varnishes,

For Sale to the Trade by

VAWTER & ROSE, 113 1/2 St. Paul.

"GREEN BACKS ARE GOOD,"

BUT ROBACKS ARE BETTER.

STOMACH BITTERS,

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FOR THE NATION!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

The World's Great Remedy

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

AND ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

STOMACH AND BOWELS

Prepared by the Proprietors of

"Coe's Cough Balsam."

Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau-

sea at Stomach, and General

Debility of the whole

System.

relieving the subject of something or

every food, without paying the penalty in

the form of a violent attack of dyspepsia,

or of any other disease of the stomach

and bowels, is a great advantage.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

and we pledge our reputation upon our statement,

that it will

positively cure the WORST of You,

not in a year, but in a month, or in a week,

and that it will

relieve you instantaneously!

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Insurance, &c.

SAINT PAUL

Fire and Marine

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216 3d street, St. Paul, Minn.

Capital, \$500,000.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise and other

property against loss or damage by fire.

Also against the perils of inland navigation.

Particular attention given to the insurance of

farm property, loaded dwellings, and their

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